MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 NOVEMBER 1981

Saudi-Israeli Air Incident

Israeli fighter aircraft violated Saudi airspace on the afternoon of 9 November, overflying the northwest of the Kingdom, SPA reports. Saudi aircraft intercepted the Israeli planes, SPA said, "resulting in the return of the hostile aircraft" to Israel. According to Jerusalem radio, an IDF spokesman refused to comment on the Saudi report, asserting that the IDF is not in the habit of giving details about the activity of its aircraft in all sectors. The radio also said the IDF spokesman denied an SPA report that Israeli planes attacked targets near Bahrain. However, monitored SPA transmissions did not mention any such incident. Noting that U.S. representatives have asked Israel for an explanation, Jerusalem radio reemphasized Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's recent remarks that Israel now regards Saudi Arabia as a confrontation state and will behave accordingly.

The Amman newspaper AR-RA'Y reported on 10 November that Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan telephoned Saudi Crown Prince Fahd the previous evening, stressing Jordan's support for Saudi Arabia against Israeli "provocations" and against any aggression.

Israel

Comments on Negotiating Position -- ITIM reported that Prime Minister Menahem Begin told reporters in Jerusalem that the maximum Israel is offering on the "eastern front" is its "generous" autonomy plan and that Israel will agree to no other concessions on this front. Begin also said the Saudi and European initiatives do not have a chance. Meanwhile, in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's recent statement that Israel might reconsider its policies meant that Israel would harden its stance in future negotiations.

East Jerusalem, West Bank Situation -- Jerusalem radio reported an almost complete commercial strike in east Jerusalem. The strike continued on 10 November, the radio said, while fresh disturbances erupted on the West Bank. The radio also noted that the Military Government summoned the vice president and governors of Bi'r Zayt University to warn them about the deteriorating situation there.

Libya

As part of a live relay from a Tripoli rally, Tripoli radio broadcast a speech by Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud in which he said the rally was to protest the direct U.S. occupation of the Arab homeland being carried out on the pretext of the Bright Star military maneuvers. Turning to the peace plan of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, Jallud averred that there is no Saudi plan, only an American one, and then ridiculed the Saudis, Fahd in particular, as incapable of formulating a plan on Palestinian question owing to a preoccupation with "gambling, women and making money." Jallud described the U.S. sale of AWACS aircraft to the Saudi Kingdom as the prince for Saudi willingness to betray the Palestinians. He next demanded that "the Saudis...or rather America" must withdraw Fahd's plan. Jallud added that those who call for Israel's recognition are following the path of late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Near the end of his speech, Jallud announced that the rally would be followed by "deeds and by struggle and blood and martyrdom."

Weapons Inspections -- JANA and Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio reports noted the inspections by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Armed Forces Commander in Chief Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir of "electronic weapons units" on 8 and 9 November.

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told a symposium that the Bright Star maneuvers are part of an "aggressive, imperialist U.S. escalation" throughout the world. 'Arafat also warned of the danger of an Israeli offensive against Palestinian resistance in southern Lebanon.

Lebanon

AFP repoted that in an 8 November speech at Juniyah, Bashir al-Jumayyil, Lebanese Front armed forces commander, called on President Ilyas Sarkis to demand the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon, just as the Chadian president demanded the withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad. Asserting that "the countdown has begun for the Syrians in Lebanon," Al-Jumayyil said that under present circumstances "only a Syrian agent" will win Lebanon's next presidential election. He warned that the Lebanese Front will not allow such a president to come to power. However, the Phalangist military commander claimed that the Arab Followup Committee "has obtained what we wanted," since the Lebanese Army will maintain its positions, despite Syrian insistence on withdrawal. The AFP report carried no allusion by Al-Jumayyil to the Followup Committee's plan to establish a supervisory authority for Lebanese ports.

Egypt

Plotters' Numbers -- MENA and AFP reports noted that the four men accused of assassinating President as-Sadat will be tried by a military court starting next week. AFP went on to cite the Egyptian press as reporting that since 6 October another 750 persons besides these 4 have been arrested in connection with the assassination and the attempt to generate a "Khomeyni revolution" in Egypt.

Opposition Members Released -- AFP reported an AL-AHRAM announcement that Wafd Party militants arrested on 15 September for alleged participation in a plot have been released in response to a court order. However, party leader Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din is still being held in custody for suspected involvement in sectarian sedition.

Iran

Citing Tehran television, AFP reported the execution of 13 dissidents in Sari, Gachsaran, Dezful and Bandar-e 'Abbas. Tehran radio noted that revolution guards in Gorgan arrested several members of the Rarjbaran opposition group on 6 November. PARS reported renewed fighting between security forces and Kurdish rebels in Eastern Azarbayjan.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that in a bombardment of Dezful by Iraqi long-range field guns a shell hit a minibus carrying civilians, killing more than 35 and injuring 12.

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NUCLEAR FUEL TALKS WITH U.S. TO RESUME

BK070903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Talks between India and the United States on the supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapur powerplant will be resumed in Washington on Thursday [12 November]. The Indian delegation would comprise the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr H.N. Sethna, and secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Eric Gonsalves, while the U.S. delegation will be led by James Malone, assistant secretary of state.

An official spokesman said in New Delhi that India is abiding by the agreement and wishes to know whether the United States will fulfill its contractual obligations. The talks are at the request of the United States Government. There is, however, no clear indication whether Washington has any fresh proposals to make or whether there is any change in its stand on the release of two pending shipments for the nuclear fuel for the Tarapur plant. The last round of talks was held in Delhi in July.

REPORTAGE ON GANDHI VISIT TO BULGARIA

For coverage of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Bulgaria, see page C 3 of the 9 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and page C 2 of the 10 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

GANDHI URGES END TO FOOD AS POLITICAL WEAPON

BK091657 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The prime minister has asked the major food, grain-producing countries in the world to stop using food as a political weapon and remove the discriminatory protectionist policies in agriculture. Mrs Gandhi was delivering the McDoughall lecture of the food and agricultural organization for 1981 in Rome this afternoon. She told a distinguished gathering of agricultural experts and others that these countries are unwilling to give up the advantages of the so-called free market forces and the opportunity to use food as a political weapon. They are charging high prices for agricultural inputs like fertilizers and pesticides, taking them beyond the reach of those who need them most.

These industrial countries, Mrs Gandhi pointed out, demand as high as 700 percent [as heard] for a number of processed agricultural products.

Surveying the current world food scene, the prime minister pointed out that there is a reluctance to come to grips with the basic elements of global food security. She said the poor response to the plea of the world food program for a contribution of 1 billion dollars for 1980-82, the failure to meet 0.7 percent of GNP target for developing assistance and the continuing delay in evolving a new [word indistinct] trade agreement are indications of this reluctance. She also expressed unhappiness on the nonfulfillment of the committed target of 10 million tons under the food aid convention and of 500,000 tons under the international emergency food reserves.

The prime minister called for an international drive to fight malnutrition and hunger. She said that the world today has technological and financial resources to eliminate hunger by the end of the decade. Only by increasing world food production by another 3 percent can hunger be eliminated. But she regretted that while billions of dollars are being diverted to the arms race little has been spent for solving the problem of hunger.

The prime minister also called for meaningful cooperation between developing countries with untapped agricultural production potential and oil-rich countries with surplus financial resources.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS OPERATION BRIGHT STAR

LD101014 Tehran PARS in English 0900 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 10 Nov (PARS) -- In a statement, the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran condemned the military maneuvers of "Operation Bright Star" and the U.S. arming of the Moroccan regime, and considered these deeds of the U.S. imperialism as prima facie arrogance vis-a-vis the Islamic countries and toward suppressing the Islamic movement in the world. The full text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. The U.S. Armed Forces i.e. the representatives of imperialism's despotic dominion over the interests of the deprived people of the world, embarked on their direct aggression toward the Islamic lands in North Africa, the Persian Gulf region, the Red Sea, Sudan and Amman [as received], by starting "Operation Bright Star" military maneuvers through the collaboration of the subservient regimes. The invasion of these regions occurs at a time when the world-devouring U.S. imperialism has augmented its dominance over the qibla (direction of prayer) of the Muslims of the world and the sacrosanct sepulchre of the prophet of Islam, by installing advanced military equipment and the AWACS planes after signing a strategic military pact with the usurper Israel for the continuation of the occupation of Al-Quds and other Islamic cities.

In light of all these, the U.S. efforts for ever more equipping of Morocco against the dauntless struggles of the Muslim downtrodden people of Sahara, are in progress. The Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran construes these open aggressions as the U.S.-led world imperialism's efforts to suppress the Islamic movement in the world and is confident that the Islamic umma [nation], while fully vigilant at the depth of these cabals, will continue its struggles until the complete paralysing of the hands of this superpower from the cities of the oppressed people of the world.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNDER SECRETARY APPOINTED

LD092140 Tehran PARS in English 1745 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 9 Nov (PARS) -- Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili today was appointed as the under secretary for the Foreign Affairs Ministry in economic and international affairs by the prime minister and interim foreign minister, Musavi.

Kazempur-Ardabili served as the minister of commerce in the Cabinet of martyred Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. He was one of the injured in the tragic explosion in Tehran headquarters of the IRP by the MKO terrorists' earlier this year which resulted in the martyrdom of 72 close associates of Imam Khomeyni, including Chief Justice Beheshti and 4 Cabinet ministers and 7 deputy ministers.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COUNCIL MEMBERS ELECTED

LD091808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] According to PARS, in connection with the elections for the remaining members of the Supreme Judicial Council, which are being supervised by the supervisory council, the following statement has been issued:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

At the end of office hours on 8 November, which was the deadline for receiving the votes of the honorable judges in electing the remaining members of the Supreme Judicial Council, the supervisory council immediately held a session and read and counted the votes received. The results are announced as follows:

Total number of votes received: 1,259; canceled votes due to nonobservance of the regulations in the legal bill on the elections for the Supreme Judicial Council: 71; total number of votes counted: 1,188.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Mo'men Qomi and Hojjat ol-Eslam Morteza Moqtada'i, who achieved the majority of votes, were elected as members of the Supreme Judicial Council.

WARTIME COURT ABOLISHED; UNDER INVESTIGATION

LD091758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The court in charge of wartime offences has been abolished by the Supreme Judicial Council. The director general of the office of the Supreme Judicial Council, in an interview with a PARS correspondent, announced:

In accordance with the proposal of the state general inspectorate's office concerning the discovery of numerous irregularities in the court in charge of wartime offences, the Supreme Judicial Council has decided to abolish the court in charge of wartime offences. He added: The files of the employees and the court files will be sent to the Central Islamic Revolution Court for investigation by appropriate officials.

KURDS REACH AGREEMENT WITH MOJAHEDIN'S RAJAVI

Rajavi Letter to Qasemlu

JN081448 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Letter sent by Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, to Abdorrahman Qasemlu, secretary general of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother Abdorrahman, dear brothers and friends, leaders of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP], revolutionary greetings to you all. We wish you and all the forces of the resistance of all the Iranian peoples victory and success. I send you this letter which gives a picture of the principles of the programs of the opposition council of the provisional Iranian Islamic democratic government so that the dear Kurdish citizens can be informed of them. This program has dealt with the legitimate historical rights for dear Kordestan. The Kurdish people must realize their rights aimed at achieving autonomy in our dear homeland. The Kurdish people have rights that will not be kept in the dark by the Khomeyni propaganda machine which attempts to tarnish the image of the legitimate Kurdish resistance. I hope that Your Excellency will exert all efforts to unify all the Kurdish leaders and forces and to rally around this program so that we can soon overthrow the anti-Islamic and antipeople regime of Khomeyni.

[Signed] Mas'ud Rajavi, official in charge of the opposition council for the free and independent Islamic democratic republic, 25 October 1981

Qasemlu's Reply

JN081512 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Message sent by Abdorrahman Qasemlu, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party in Iran, to Mojahedin-e Khalq organization leader Mas'ud Rajavi on 27 October]

[Text] Brother Mojahed Mas'ud Rajavi, official in charge of the national council of the opposition in support of the freedom and independence of the Iranian democratic Islamic republic:

Revolutionary greetings. We express our support for the negotiations to bring about the aims of the national council of the opposition for establishing a provisional government for the Iranian democratic Islamic Republic which you and Mr Bani-Sadr have proclaimed.

The Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] in Iran proclaims its official recognition of this council which provides for autonomy for the Kurdish people in Kordestan. We approve of and officially recognize our party delegate's participation in the national council of the opposition of the government of the Iranian democratic Islamic republic.

In conclusion, I extend warm revolutionary greetings to the brother peshmerga, the members of the KDP in Iran and the brother revolutionary Mojahedin who are daily tracing pages in history with their pure blood for the sake of our cherished Iranian homeland. You will inevitably triumph.

[Signed] Abdorrahman Qasemlu, KDP secretary general, 27 October 1981

KDP Statement

JN081429 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Statement issued by the Political Bureau of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran on 6 November]

[Text] Cherished compatriots, honest Iranian peoples, struggling Kurdish people: As you have been expecting, our party has officially recognized the national council of the opposition following serious negotiations between representatives of the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] and the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization. The discussions dealt with the general principles of the agreement and the freedom and independence of the democratic Islamic republic.

Brother Mas'ud Rajavi, the official in charge of the opposition council, has sent a message to Brother Abdorrahman Qasemlu, our party's secretary general. We will broadcast separately Rajavi's message and Qasemlu's reply to it.

Undoubtedly, this agreement is a major victory for the Kurdish people, the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and all the revolutionary sons of Iran. It is based on a clear political program for the establishment of a provisional government for a democratic Islamic government. This program repulses Khomeyni's reactionary regime and meets the present demands of all the Iranian groups.

Dear compatriots: The Political Bureau is happy to announce these good tidings to the Kurdish people and all the Iranian peoples. It also announces that in the coming few days, it will acquaint the Iranian peoples with this agreement.

Radio Iran Condemns Accord

NC061540 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] It is some time now that leaders of [words indistinct] have started a vast propaganda about the coordination and [word indistinct] of their groups. As far as the Mojahedin-e Khalq leadership is concerned, (?this stance) is completely (?understandable). They place the (?respect) of the struggles of the Kurds as the backbone for their own propaganda and in his secret talks with representatives of imperialist countries in Paris, Mr Mas'ud Rajavi (?equates) [words indistinct] but the surprising point is that the brave Kurds have forgotten about the collusion between the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the Khomeyni clique in (?the bloody incidents) in Kordestan [words indistinct] and the massacre of the brave Kurds.

Was Bani-Sadr not the person who, as commander in chief of Khomeyni's forces, ordered the armed forces to (?crush the Kurds)? (?Was he not the person) who informed the people (?of this) on the Islamic Voice and Vision? Was it not this Bani-Sadr, the [words indistinct] of Rajavi, who ordered the attacks on Sanandaj and Saqqez, and weren't 10,000 houses destroyed in Sanandaj as a result of the attack?

Didn't the leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, and Mr Rajavi himself, collude with Khomeyni's government during the bloody (?incidents in Kordestan) in a bid to gain (?favors) [words indistinct]? Didn't the Majahedin-e Khalq leaders on (?12 March 1980) in the MOJAHED newspaper tell the Khomeyni clique that they were ready to intervene in Kordestan and solve the problem in a way (?favorable) to the clerical regime?

(?The Mojahedin leader wants) to forget all these facts today, but have the Kurdish peshmerga also forgotten? (?This is impossible because the brave Kurdish peshmerga never forget their friends and foes. If today the leadership of the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] speaks about unity with the leadership of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, the basis for this should be something other than (?forgetfulness). The leadership of the KDP, in explaining this inexplicable unity, has told the peshmerga that the support given by the Mojahedin leadership [words indistinct]. In view of all that has been said, the question now is: (?What should we believe)? Should we believe [words indistinct] of Mr Mas'ud Rajavi with the representative of the KDP in Europe, or [words indistinct]? (?At any rate) the views expressed by the leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq on Kordestan (?exist and can be reviewed). [Passage indistinct] If the leadership of the KDP (?truly believes in gaining the trampled social and economic rights) of the Kurdish people within the framework of Iran's unity and territorial integrity and if no [word indistinct] is not taking place behind the curtain, the question arises: Why was the support extended by the National Resistance Movement of Iran and its leader Dr Shapur Bakhtiar to the justice-seeking Kurdish compatriots ignored? The KDP leadership is trying to present the leadership of the Mojahedin-e Khalq as "the sole supporter of the needs of the people of Kordestan to our Kurdish compatriots. But we do not think that the Kurdish peshmerga have forgotten that Shapur Bakhtiar was the first person who made the justice-seeking shout of the Kurdish compatriots reach the ears of the world, to reveal the crimes committed by the Khomeyni clique in Kordestan. He was also the first person to endorse the just wants of the Kurdish compatriots on autonomy within the framework of Iran's unity and the vast participation of all the people in the administration of the affairs of their areas.

In view of these realities, aren't we right (?to doubt the nature) of those who today (?call themselves) [words indistinct], who extend a hand of friendship to Mas'ud Rajavi and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and who depend on the (?support) of Yasir 'Arafat and Hani al-Hasan?

PARS REPORTS KDP ATTACK ON KURDISH CIVILIANS

LD091416 Tehran PARS in English 0924 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov (PARS) -- Members of the outlawed parties of Democrats and Komeleh today attacked a vehicle carrying a group of innocent Kurdish civilians between Oshnovieyeh and Naqadeh near the village of Qalatan in the Province of East Azarbayjan.

In the ensuing gun fight one Kurd was martyred and another four wounded. Minutes after the clash had broken out, the revolutionary guards rushed to the scene and chased away the counterrevolutionaries.

In another report from Urumiyeh (north west of Iran) today, on Friday and Saturday two Iraqi officers and another two dissident civilians reported to the Iranian forces on the heights of Qamtareh, near Piranshahr, about 50 miles south of Urumiyeh, and applied for political asylum in Iran.

KURDISH RADIO ON 5 NOV FIGHTING IN BUKAN

JN091505 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Bukan -- Our hero peshmerga continue to deal their painful blows to the positions and concentrations of the mercenaries and guards in defense of the Kurdish people's dignity and honor. The (Bayan) forces of the Kurdish Democratic Party have carried out a heroic operation in the town of Bukan, thus avenging the execution of 14 Kurdish revolutionaries by a firing squad in Mahabad.

On 5 November 1981, the peshmerga entered Bukan to show the enemy that the execution of 14 youths, who were under 18-years old, will not pass in vain. While the regime claims that the town is completely under its control, reports indicate that the peshmerga entered the town and took control of all streets and approaches. They then attacked the guards and mercenaries, dealing them painful blows. The enemy forces were forced to retreat after 3 hours of fierce fighting. The enemy sustained a large number of killed and wounded. The peshmerga set three military vehicles on fire. The populace greeted the peshmerga and wished them success and victory. They are assured that the peshmerga will remain steadfast in their trenches.

During the attack, the peshmerga executed six enemy personnel, thus avenging the blood of the 14 revolutionary strugglers. One soldier [words indistinct] from Tehran was captured. The peshmerga also seized 20 (GH) rifles. One peshmerga was martyred during the operation.

We express our thanks and appreciation for the heroic operation. We also offer our condolences to the martyr's family and to the Bukan populace [words indistinct]. The regime claimed [words indistinct] but it later admitted that 74 of its guards and forces were killed in Bukan [words indistinct].

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 691-693

691: 7 Nov Report

LD071902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Communique 691 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim compatriots of Iran: While marking Hoseyn's 'Ashura, the anniversary of the martyrdom of the master of the nobles and the chief martyr, Hoseyn ibn 'Ali, peace be upon his soul, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its purest greetings and condolences to the master of the era, the imam of the era, may God hasten his noble return, to his great vice regent, Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to the martyr-nurturing nation of Iran. Some of the operations carried out by the self-sacrificing combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces and the situation on the battlefronts during the past 24 hours were as follows:

Four aggressor Iraqi aircraft crashed in the Ahvaz region at 1000, 1210, 1300 and 1310 today after being hit by fire from the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Exchanges of fire continued constantly yesterday on the Abadan fronts. As a result of fire from the ground forces, two enemy ammunition dumps were set on fire and some engineering equipment belonging to the Iraqi forces was destroyed. About 45 Iraqi personnel were either killed or injured. The gendarmerie valiants fired on Saddam's positions and destroyed a number of enemy personnel as well as weapons and trenches.

Leveling enemy positions in the occupied sector of Khuninshahr, the valiants of the navy destroyed six Iraqi trenches and killed a number of the infidel's personnel.

Answering the enemy's fire on the Abadan front, the state police combatants set an enemy ammunition dump on fire and destroyed two Iraqi observation posts. The city of Abadan continued to be the target of Iraqi artillery and other long-range shelling yesterday. A number of installations and buildings were damaged and a number of dear Abadani inhabitants were injured.

Exchanges of artillery and other heavy-weapon fire continued on Dezful's western fronts yesterday with our able combatants maintaining their superiority. As a result of these operations, enemy movement was totally restricted; about 50 of the aggressor Iraqi forces' personnel were killed or wounded. The enemy also lost one tank and a number of observation posts on these fronts.

Exchanges of fire between our forces and the forces of blasphemy continued sporadically on the Ahvaz fronts.

On the Sumar and Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, the self-sacrificing ground forces returned and silenced the enemy's fire, preventing them from carrying out any combat or supply activity. During these enemy operations four enemy brigades [tip], a number of tanks and a number of artillery posts were destroyed; a number of Iraqis were either killed or injured.

On the Mehran, Malekshahi and Kan-e Sakht fronts, our combatants destroyed two enemy tanks, one cannon and five trenches. About 30 Iraqi personnel were either killed or injured.

On other western fronts, exchanges of fire continued constantly. Yesterday a number of invading Iraqi aircraft tried to violate the airspace of a number of southern and western cities. They were forced to flee following fire from the Islamic Republic of Iran's air defense units.

692: 8 Nov Report

LD081808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Communique 692 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We hereby make available an account of the sacrifices and selflessness of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of the situation on the battlefronts:

Yesterday on the Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Mehran and Malekshahi fronts, artillery and heavy-weapon fire was exchanged, with our forces having superior firepower. The self-sacrificing ground forces destroyed three 130- and 152-mm artillery pieces [as heard] and a number of enemy positions and fortifications. They also damaged one enemy troop carrier and three mortars. Some 35 of the enemy were either killed or wounded on one of these fronts while enemy casualties on other fronts are as yet undetermined.

Meanwhile, on the Shur-e Shirin and Kan-e Sakht fronts, our forces destroyed one ammunition dump and four light- and heavy-weapon emplacements, while preventing enemy movement. Our forces also fired on enemy positions opposite the (Tabarchin) heights in the (Haji Omaran) region, destroying quantities of Iraqi equipment and killing about 10 soldiers.

West of Dezful, our forces and the aggressive Iraqi forces continued to exchange fire yesterday. The mighty combatants of the ground forces destroyed one enemy tank, one mortar, one truck and several light- and heavy-weapon emplacements, killing several Iraqi soldiers.

On the Ahvaz front, sporadic fire was exchanged, inflicting losses and casualties on the enemy. Our ground forces on the Abadan front pounded enemy positions continuously yesterday in order to curtail enemy movement and troop deployment. In the process, more than 18 enemy foxholes, squad trenches and 3 observation posts were destroyed. Two ammunition trucks, three ammunition dumps and two enemy locations were set on fire. About 50 of the aggressive Iraqi forces were killed or wounded.

The warriors of the gendarmerie, firing on enemy positions in the Al-Faw region, set two Saddumi oil depots ablaze and destroyed several Iraqi trenches and troop locations, together with their personnel.

In battles 2-4 November, seven fellow combatants and colleagues of the ground forces, two warriors of the gendarmerie and one self-sacrificing policeman achieved the lofty status of martyr. May their souls be happy and their memory dear.

693: 9 Nov Report

LD091744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Communique 693 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Part of the operations and self-sacrifice of the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation on the battlefronts is brought to the attention of our dear compatriots:

Yesterday, on most of the western fronts, the sporadic exchange of artillery and heavy weapons continued. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, Meymak and Salehabad fronts, the exchange of fire was more intense. Known losses and damage suffered by Iraqi invading forces, on the fronts where statistics are taken, include more than 20 killed and wounded, destruction of several slit trenches and foxholes, 1 ammunition tent, partial destruction of an area for vehicles belonging to an Iraqi unit and destruction of 2 82-mm mortars. On these fronts, the powerful warriors of the ground forces strictly controlled and halted the movement of enemy armored forces by opening heavy-artillery fire.

The exchange of artillery fire continued on the Paveh fronts. Combatants of the ground forces opened fire on Iraqi positions in the Piranshahr region, destroying one command post, two mortars and one cannon of the Saddamists. Five Saddamists were also killed.

On the fronts west of Dezful, combatants of the ground forces pounded enemy positions with intense artillery and mortar fire. While silencing enemy fire, our forces inflicted the following damages on the forces of blasphemy: destruction of two tanks, one 23-mm gun, six vehicles, two mortars and one ammunition-carrying truck.

On the Ahvaz fronts, sporadic exchange of fire continued and the enemy suffered damage.

Today Dezful and Ahvaz came under the long-range artillery fire of the aggressive Iraqi forces. Several residential houses were destroyed and several inhabitants of these two cities were either injured or martyred.

Combatants of the ground forces on the Abadan fronts opened fire on enemy positions and fortifications and succeeded in killing or wounding about 60 Iraqi troops. During these operations, 1 tank, 14 trenches with light and heavy weapons, 10 observation posts, 6 ammunition depots, 1 82-mm mortar and 1 106-mm gun of the enemy were set on fire and destroyed.

Warriors of the gendarmerie unit returned enemy fire and shelled positions on the other side of the Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] which resulted in the destruction of four observation posts and one 106-mm gun of the enemy. Several personnel of the Iraqi Armed Forces were killed or wounded.

During the battles on 7 November, 19 defenders and self-sacrificing personnel of our Islamic homeland, Iran, sacrificed their lives and gained the exalted status of martyrdom; 18 were from the ground forces and 1 was from the gendarmerie. May God's mercy be upon their pure souls.

AIR FORCE DOWNS IRAQI MIG OVER ABADAN 7 NOV

LD081228 Tehran PARS in English 1030 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 7 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY) -- An Iraqi MiG was shot down in Abadan this morning. Two Iraqi MiGs violated the air space of Abadan this morning and tried to bomb the residential areas of the city, where civilians were engaged in 'Ashura religious observances. Instantly the two aggressor MiGs were chased off by a jet fighter belonging to the Air Force of the Islamic Republic. During air battles, one of the MiGs was hit by a missile and was downed.

The other MiG was forced to flee.

According to the report, no human casualties were inflicted by the bombardment and only slight damage was inflicted.

186 IRAQIS KILLED IN DEHLORAN OPERATION

LD091014 Tehran PARS in English 0916 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov (PARS) -- An attack on Friday of 50 Iraqi tanks in Dehloran, in Kermanshah, was thwarted by the Islamic revolutionary guards. In this incident three Iraqi tanks were smashed, two others destroyed and the rest fled the scene. Meanwhile, over 186 Iraqi soldiers were killed and 79 others were wounded in the western fronts, as well as three artillery pieces being damaged.

Also the Islamic forces during the preceding 48 hours demolished 25 vehicles, eight observation posts, 11 artillery pieces, four mortar launchers, 18 group and individual bunkers, five munitions depots, two tanks, two tank positions, one command outpost, one P.M.P vehicle in western fronts.

IRAQIS SHELL DEZFUL; CASUALTIES REPORTED

LD091134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Central News Unit reports that, from 0930 to 0942 this morning, the evil-natured criminals of the Iraqi Ba'th fired six shells from long-range fieldguns at Dezful. As a result, one of these shells hit a minibus carrying innocent civilians, and 30-40 people were martyred.

In its latest report from Dezful, the Central News Unit reports that, according to the relief and medical aid headquarter in Dezful, more than 35 people were martyred in today's tragic attack. This incident was so severe that up to now none of the martyrs have been identified. Also, the number of injured has been reported as 12; children and infants were among those martyred or injured.

PARS reports indicate that due to this criminal act of the Saddamists, a large number of people have been wounded or martyred. Those wounded are described as being in critical condition. Latest reports from PARS reporters in Ahvaz indicate that other districts of Dezful were shelled as well, resulting in casualties and damage, but there is no information available as to the amount of damage sustained.

According to this report, the bodies of those martyred in this incident will be retained in the martyr-nurturing city of Dezful.

NVOI APPRAISES IRANIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

TA091357 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: 7 November coincides with the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in our northern-neighboring country. Some 64 years ago, as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the foundation of the czars' royal dynasty, the gendarme of the oppressors in Europe and the jailers of nations in Asia, was smashed. Russia's toiling people -- the workers and the farmers -- assumed power and founded the Soviet Government, which is the supporter of the oppressed and the enemy of the oppressors and plunderers.

The triumph of the October revolution opened a new chapter in the history of mankind. It is from the time of the October revolution's triumph that the colonialist system in the world has been smashed, and labor and national liberation movements throughout the world have peaked. The Soviet Union is the first-rate enemy of imperialism and colonialism, and the friend, supporter and backer of nations. This is a fact proven by history, acknowledged by friend and foe alike.

Our country, Iran, is among the countries that has benefited from the blessings of the October revolution's triumph. In order to prove this fact, it suffices to point out that as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the enslaving agreements of 1907 and 1915 dividing Iran between British colonialism and Russian czarism, the enslaving treaty of 1919, and the Vosouqol Dowleh agreement transforming Iran into the protectorate of British imperialism, were abrogated. Also, a series of political, economic and military concessions belonging to the czarist government in Iran, including capitulation, were canceled, and relations based on mutual rights and neighborliness were established between Iran and our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union.

Irrespective of the Soviet Government's assistance and cooperation in the various economic fields, the fact should be mentioned that throughout the existence of Soviet rule in our northern-neighboring country, the Soviet Government's foreign policy in regard to our country has always been and continues to be aimed at consolidating its economic and political independence. Through experience, our homeland's people have always witnessed the manifestation of this friendly policy by the Soviet Government, in particular during the peak of the revolutionary struggles of the Iranian nation against the monarchical regime of the deceased Mohammad Reza, and for expelling the domination of U.S. imperialism and attaining freedom and independence. The presence of the powerful, strong, anti-imperialist and socialist Government of the Soviet Union in proximity to our country is a barrier to U.S. imperialism and its allies and their Satanic and aggressive schemes against our liberated homeland and our Islamic Republic.

The remarks by Mr Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Union, who declared that the Soviet Union opposes any foreign interference in Iran's internal affairs, in any form and under any pretext, and that this policy of the Soviet Union is unalterable, was a serious warning to those imperialist circles, especially American, who entertain the thought of committing aggression against Iran, liquidating the gains of the revolution and overthrowing the system of the Islamic Republic.

Our homeland's peoples were among the first peoples to send greetings on the Great October. Our nation values the Soviet Government's and nation's unselfish support and backing, and despite the futile attempts by certain circles to strain relations between the nations of the two neighboring countries, it considers the Soviet Union its true friend, and desires the development of economic, technical, cultural and social cooperation with it on the basis of mutual benefit and respect for independence and national sovereignty.

In his first address as the head of the Soviet Government, Lenin, the leader of the October revolution and founder of the socialist country of the Soviet Union, said the following to all the Muslim toilers of Russia and the East: We announce that the agreement dividing Iran has been torn apart and destroyed. Slavery does not await you on the part of Russia and its revolutionary government. Rather it awaits you on the part of the imperialist beasts, on the part of those who have transformed your homeland as their insulted and plundered colony. During the 64 years of its existence, the Government of the USSR has applied this Leninist principle. Those who suffer from anti-Soviet disease are attempting futilely to present this policy of the Soviet Government in a distorted manner. Our homeland's people rightly consider the Soviet Union as their friend, and hold this friendship in esteem.

TEHRAN ON SOVIET USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

GF061349 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1117 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary: "International Arrogance and the Use of Chemical Weapons Against People"]

[Text] It appears that talk about the use of chemical weapons in wars is no longer new in a world that does not recognize human values and does not show the slightest regard for human life.

The use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, as well as the use of napalm, has also become ordinary talk for the big imperialist powers which believe that their survival can only be at the expense of oppressed people.

The world press has often reported on the aggressor U.S. forces' use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, napalm and cluster bombs and other terrible weapons of destruction in the Vietnam and Korean wars. This did not surprise observers or the people who view the United States as a big imperialist power that would not shrink from using the most destructive and deadly weapons. However, what is truly astonishing is that the Soviet Union, which brags about defending oppressed people and championing their just causes, has followed the example of its brother, the great Satan, the United States.

The fact is that the Soviet claims have not and will not deceive the people, who have realized the gravity of the game that is being played by the superpowers. However, as the Soviet Union insists on bragging about its stand and support for people, time alone will expose these claims.

In this regard, the U.S. TIME magazine has reported that the U.S. Government has received documents that prove that the Soviet Union has chemical weapons during its military operations in Kampuchea. TIME adds: Thai authorities have sent samples of tree leaves and river water that were the target of Soviet raids to U.S. laboratories for necessary tests. The results of the tests have proved that the Soviet Union has used a poisonous and deadly substance known as C-2. TIME magazine recalls the tests conducted by Soviet scientists to prepare large quantities of C-2 from poisonous mushrooms.

U.S. officials stress that Soviet scientists have for a long time been carrying out tests for the production of chemical weapons to be used in Southeast Asia.

Observers have confirmed that the Soviet Union has used three types of poisonous chemical substances against tribes in Laos that rebelled against the then-communist government. One of these substances is a special type of poisonous gas that has an adverse effect on the nervous system. Another type causes heavy bleeding. The third type of gas is used in quelling disturbances.

Former U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said that there are numerous documents which confirm that Soviet forces have used deadly poisonous gases against Muslim insurgents in Afghanistan.

The newpaper FINANCIAL TIMES reports that eyewitnesses in Kampuchea, Afganistan and Laos have seen yellow rainfalls in these countries.

The eyewitnesses experienced nervous tension, severe bleeding and physical fatigue. Many of those who drank from the water that was polluted by these rainfalls died.

The effect of the use of these destructive chemical weapons has more than one significance. They expose the falsehood of the claims of the two superpowers.

The use of the deadly weapons contravenes international treaties signed after World War I which prohibit the declaration of chemical and bacteriological wars. It appears today that these treaties and conventions did not deter the superpowers, which daily violate these treaties in one way or another. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the people of the world, and particularly the people of the Third World, to deter and prevent the superpowers from using these destructive weapons.

PARS ON CLASHES BETWEEN AFGHANS, SOVIET FORCES

LD091006 Tehran PARS in English 0907 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Mashhad, 8 Nov (PARS) -- In clashes of the Afghan Muslim mujhideen and occupying forces in Gozareh west of the Herat Province, 12 Soviet and governmental forces of Afghanistan were killed and two Soviet tanks and a personnel carrier were destroyed and three machineguns (AK-47) were captured.

The occupying forces in turn bombed the innocent villages in the district, martyring eight people.

Further Report

LD091124 Tehran PARS in English 1035 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 9 Nov (PARS) -- Attacks of Muslim Afghan mujahideen to the Soviet occupier forces take new dimensions every day. In an abrupt attack on Saturday, Afghan combatants took the city of Shakiban, centre of Zendejan in Herat Province, northwestern of Afghanistan. The Muslim combatants killed 40 members of the Parcham Party and government forces, and seized a large amount of arms. An Afghan mujaheed was martyred and another one wounded.

In another clash between Afghan mujahideen and the Soviet occupier forces in the southwest of Afghanistan, the Muslim combatants killed 74 Soviet soldiers and wounded 34 government forces. 15 of the Afghan mujahideen were martyred.